The VIRGINIA ARGUS.

[Vol. X.] A FREE PRESS MAINTAINS THE SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE. [No. 532.]

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS) BY SAMUEL PLEASANTS, JUNIOR, PRINTER OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.] WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2d, 1802. [12 1-2 CENTS SINGLE.]

PROPOSALS

For carrying the Mails of the United States on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office in Washington, until the twenty first day of July next inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

28. From Leesburg to Centreville once a week. Leave Leesburg every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Centreville by 11 a m. Leave Centreville every Saturday at 1 p m and arrive at Leesburg by 7 p m.

29. From New-Dublin by Tazewell c h Russell c h and Lee c h to Robinson's mills on the Kentucky road at the foot of Cumberland mountain, once in two weeks. Leave New-Dublin every other Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Robinson's mills the next Saturday by 6 p m. *Returning*—Leave Robinson's mills every other Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New-Dublin on Saturday by 6 p m.

30. From Cumberland c h to Ca Ira once a week. Leave Cumberland every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Ca Ira by 11 a m. Leave Ca Ira every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Cumberland by 6 p m.

31. From Culpeper c h by Woodville and Mundell's store to Newmarket in Shenandoah county, once a week. Leave Culpeper c h every Monday at 2 p m and arrive at Newmarket on Tuesday by 7 p m. Leave Newmarket every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Thursday by 10 a m.

32. From Fauquier c h by Aquia to King George c h, once a week. Leave Fauquier c h every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at King George c h by 6 p m. Leave King George c h every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Fauquier c h by 6 p m.

33. From Winchester by Front Royal to Culpeper c h, once a week. Leave Winchester every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Culpeper on Wednesday by 10 a m. Leave Culpeper Wednesday by 2 p m and arrive at Winchester on Thursday by 6 p m.

34. From West Liberty by Brooke c h to Steubenville N. T. once a week. Leave West Liberty every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Steubenville by 10 a m. Leave Steubenville every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at West Liberty by 6 p m.

35. From Brookington by Newman's tavern, Randolph's tavern, Dennis's store and Henderson's store to Fitzgerald's store, once in two weeks. Leave Brookington every other Thursday at 6 a m and arrive at Fitzgerald's by 6 p m. Leaving Fitzgerald's every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Brookington by 6 p m.

36. From Amelia c h by Perkinson's store to Painesville, once a week. Leave Amelia c h every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Painesville by 11 a m. Leave Painesville every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Amelia c h by 7 p m.

37 From Williesville in Charlotte county by Speed & Wilson's store, Sterling Yancey's store and Norman's store to Person c h N. C. once in two weeks. Leave Williesville every other Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Person c h on Saturday by 10 a m. Leave Person c h every Saturday by 2 p m and arrive at Williesville on Monday by 8 a m.

38 From Richmond c h to Tapphannock, once a week. Leave Richmond c h every Thursday noon and arrive at Tappahannock by 6 p m. Leave Tappahannock every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Richmond c h by noon.

NOTES.

1. The Postmaster General may expedite the mails and alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

3. For every thirty minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mail destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mail; and if any person making proposals, desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state his proposals, for what sum he will carry it with that emolument, and for what sum without that emolument.

5. Should any person, making proposals, desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals, the alterations desired and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their pieces by the year——Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly in the months of February, May, August and November, one month after the expiration of each quarter.

7. No offer to carry a free white person shall be employed to convey the mails.

8. Where the proposer intends to convey the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.

9. The Postmaster General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contract at an end whenever three failures happen which amount to the loss of a trip each.

10. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of October next; those for the first twenty-four route are to continue in force for one year from that time, and those numbered from 25 to 48 are to continue until the 31st day of March, 1803.

GIDEON GRANGER, *Postmaster General.*

(eptow)

General Post-Office, Washington City, June 2, 1802.

PROPOSALS,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

FOR REPRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

THAT SCARCE AND VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE *CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.*

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work shall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to subscribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To those who wish to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. The price will be considerably enhanced to non-subscribers.

TO THE PUBLIC

THE above publication was procrastinated on account of the copy-right being vested in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction orth the subscriber. The public are therewie respectfully informed, that the work will be put to press, so soon as a sufficiency of subscribers are obtained to indemnify the expense of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former proposals was found too small; the subscriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that those who first intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their support, for so trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subscriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Messrs. *Pleasants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

(wtf)

Call's Reports.

SECOND VOLUME.

District of Virginia, to wit:

BE it remembered that on the twenty-fourth day of May in the twenty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of AMERICA, *DANIEL CALL* of the said district, hath deposited in this Office, the title of a Book the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit: "Reports of Cases argued "and adjudged in the Court of Appeals "of Virginia." In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of "Learning, by securing the copies of "Maps, Charts, and Books to the Authors "and proprietors of such copies during "the time therein mentioned."

WILL: MARSHALL,
Clerk of the District of Virginia.

THE above Work will be published in the course of the present year.—Price to Subscribers *Four Dollars*.——Subscriptions received at the Printing office of THOMAS NICOLSON. (eo4t)

Wm. & J. H. Foulhee

HAVING every reason to believe that they are possessed of the GENUINE matter of

COW-POCK,

Inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that disease.

Should any gentlemen wish to prove their security by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox, by subsequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a House for the purpose.

If, however, any should prefer to be inoculated for the Small-Pox, they may apply. [tf]

Taken up by the subscriber in Prince Edward county, a

Brindled Heifer,

With white on her back, tail and under her belly, marked with a swallow fork in each ear, and supposed to be two years old last winter. Apprarsed to six dollars.

JAMES PRICE, Jun.

March 16, 1802. [eo3tl]

WANTED TO HIRE,

IMMEDIATELY,

Fifty Negro Men,

To work on the Manchester Turnpike road. Apply to Mr. *Andrew Woodson*, or Mr. *Daniel Beasly*, of Manchester, or to the Subscriber in Powhatan.

JAMES CLARKE.

May 5, 1802. (ewtf)

CITY OF RICHMOND,

In Common-Hall, May 26, 1802.

DOCTORS CRENCAY and McCAW having tendered their services to inoculate the poor of this city for the Cow-Pox gratis; *Resolved*, That the Constables be directed to notify the same to the poor in their respective districts, without delay. If the other Physicians within this city should think proper to inoculate the poor gratis, and will give information thereof to the mayor, he will direct the constables to notify the poor within their several districts, thereof—And that the Printers in this city be requested to insert this resolution in their respective newspapers.

(A Copy)

Teste, *ADAM CRAIG*, C. C. H. C. R.

TO BE SOLD,

FOR CASH,

On the twenty-sixth instant,

A Tract of Land,

CONTAINING 524 1-2 ACRES,

LYING in the county of AMELIA, adjoining the Land on which Rice Newman at present resides. This tract of Land, for fertility of soil, is equal to any in the neighbourhood, and will be shewn to any person desirous to purchase, by Mr. Rice Newman.

This Tract of Land is sold under a decree of the High Court of Chancery, for the purpose of paying to Peter Robinson, Executor of John Crawley, dec. a sum of money with interest thereon and costs of suit therein expressed and stated to be due from the said Rice Newman to them, and all other expenses attending sale, &c.

Vivian Brooking,
Pleasant Roberts,
Abram Green,
Cain Mann,
William Mann,
} Commissioners.

June 3, 1802.

N. B. The commissioners declined selling the abavementioned tract of land on the 29th ult. for the want of the proper papers to enable them to comply with the object of the aforesaid decree.

New-Kent Courthouse, 1st June, 1802

SIR,

NOT knowing how to address you by private letter, I have embraced this channel to inform you that I have now in my possession, one bay horse, about nine years old, which I suppose to be one of the same, as by you advertised in this paper under date 2d May; the said horse was sold by Peter Berry on the 24th of April last for $100 to Mr. John Cliborne of the county of Amelia, and the said Cliborne's bond was paid and indorsed to Mr. Burke, attorney at law in Petersburg, by Berry, on the 17th ult. and Mr. Burke assigned the same to me for the benefit of Mrs Berry and children, on the 23d, together with another bond of Mr. William Scott's of the Town of Petersburg, and that I presented the said bond to Mr. Cliborne on the 27th of said month for payment, who chose rather to return the said horse, and for which I gave him his bond of $100. The purport of this publication is to inform you, in case you are the owner of said horse, that he is in my possession, and will be delivered to you, on your paying to Mrs. Berry the said sum of $100, or in case a compromise with her can be made on any other terms.

I am sir,
Your obt. hb. servt.
THOMAS GLENN.

WILLIAM IRBY, Esq.
Pittsylvania. [1m]

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5 Dollars Reward.

Strayed or stolen about the 16th of May,

A Grey Horse,

Five feet high, in low order, blind in one eye, about nine years old and well gaited. The above reward will be given on his being delivered to me.

ENOCH SULLIVAN.

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES.

[By Authority.]

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of Government for the year one thousand eight hundred and two.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That for the expenditure of the civil list including the contingent expenses of the several departments and officers; for the compensation of clerks in the several loan offices, and for books and stationary for the same; for the payment of annuities and grants, for the support of the mint establishment, for the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, for the support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, and for satisfying certain miscellaneous claims and expenses, the following sums, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars already appropriated, by an act, intituled "An Act making a partial appropriation for the support of government during the year 1802," be, and are hereby appropriated, that is to say:

For compensations granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, estimated for a session of five months continuance, one hundred and sixty four thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and sixty-six cents:

For the expense of fire wood, stationary, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, seventeen thousand dollars.

For extraordinary contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, by resolutions of the house during the present session, including also the expenses of the library of the two houses of congress, and for printing one thousand copies of the census of the United States, seven thousand dollars:

For defraying the expense of new furniture, provided for the house of representatives, one thousand two hundred and for-

For the compensation to the President and Vice President of the United States, thirty thousand dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of state, clerks and persons employed in that department, eleven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars:

For the incidental and contingent expenses in the said department, twelve thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty one cents:

For expenses of translating foreign languages, allowance to the person employed in receiving and transmitting passports and sea letters, stationary and printing, eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the comptroller of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and eight cents:

For expence of stationary and printing in the comptroller's office, eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the auditor of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, twelve thousand two hundred and twenty dollars and ninety three cents:

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of the auditor, five hundred dollars:

For compensation to the treasurer, clerks and persons employed in his office, six thousand two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and forty-five cents:

For expense of stationary and printing in the treasurer's office three hundred dollars:

For compensation to the commissioner of the revenue, clerks and persons employed in his office, (including the wages of two persons employed in counterstamping paper in the said office,) six thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and six cents:

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of the commissioner of the revenue, four hundred dollars:

For compensation to the register of the treasury, clerks and persons employed in his office, sixteen thousand and fifty two dollars and one cent:

For expense of stationary and printing (including books for the public stocks and for the arrangement of the marine papers) in the register's office, two thousand eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the superintendant of stamps, clerks and persons employed in his office, one thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and sixty-seven cents:

For expense of stationary and printing in the office of superintendant of stamps, two hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the commissioners of the sinking fund, two hundred and sixty dollars:

For compensation of clerks to be employed in the treasury, in addition to those authorized by the act of the second of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, for the purpose of making drafts of the several surveys of land, in the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and for keeping the books of the treasury in relation to the sales of lands at the several land offices, two thousand dollars:

For fuel and other contingent expenses of the treasury department, including therein the sum of one thousand dollars already appropriated, four thousand dollars:

For defraying the expense incident to the stating and printing the public accounts for the year one thousand eight hundred and two, one thousand two hundred dollars:

For defraying the expense of printing two large tables of imports, for one year, (ending the thirtieth of September, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine,) in American and foreign vessels, including paper furnished for the same, one hundred and sixty four dollars:

For compensation to a superintendant employed to secure the buildings and records in the treasury department, during the present year, and for nine months service in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, not heretofore appropriated; including the expense of two watchmen, and the repair of fire engines, buckets, &c. one thousand four hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of war, clerks and persons employed in his office, eleven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of fuel, stationary, printing and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary at war, one thousand dollars:

For compensation to the accountant of the war department, clerks and persons employed in his office, ten thousand nine hundred and ten dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the war department, one thou- dollars:

For compensation of [illegible] in the paymaster general's office, one thousand eight hundred dollars:

For fuel in the said office, ninety dollars:

For compensation to the purveyor of public supplies, clerks and persons employed in his office, including a sum of seven hundred dollars for compensations to his clerks, in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, and for expense of stationary and fuel in the said office, three thousand eight hundred dollars:

For compensation to the secretary of the navy, clerks and persons employed in his office, nine thousand one hundred and ten dollars:

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in the office of the secretary of the navy, two thousand seven hundred dollars:

For compensation to the accountant of the navy, clerks & persons employed in his office, including the sum of one thousand one hundred dollars, for compensation to his clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the 2d of March, 1799, ten thousand three hundred and fifty dollars:

For contingent expenses in the office of the accountant of the navy, seven hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the post-master general, assistant postmaster general, clerks and persons employed in the postmaster general's office, and for making good a deficiency in the appropriation for clerk hire in the said office, in the year one thousand eight hundred and one, including a sum of two thousand three hundred dollars for compensation to his clerks in addition to the sum allowed by the act of the 2d of March, 1799, eleven thousand seven hundred and five dollars:

For expense of fuel, candles, stationary, furniture, chests, &c. exclusive of expenses of suits, prosecutions, mail locks, keys, portmanteaus, saddle bags, blanks for post-offices, advertisements relative to the mail, and other expenses incident to the department at large, these being paid for by the postmaster-general out of the funds of the office, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the several loan officers, thirteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the clerks to be commissioners of loans, and an allowance to certain loan officers, in lieu of clerk hire, and to defray the authorized expenses of the several loan offices, thirteen thousand dollars:

For defraying the expense of clerk hire in the office of the commissioner of loans, for the state of Pennsylvania, in addition to the permanent provision made by law, in consequence of the removal of the offices of the treasury department, in

the year one thousand eight hundred, to the permanent seat of government, two thousand dollars:

For compensation to the surveyor general, and the clerks employed by him, and

For expense of stationary and other contingent expenses in the surveyor general's office, three thousand two hundred dollars:

For defraying the expense of publishing in the Scioto gazette, the act providing for the sale of lands in the territory north west of the river Ohio, and of paper for printing twelve hundred copies of the act providing for the sale of western lands of the United States, eighty four dollars.

For completing certain surveys authorised by acts of Congress passed the 10th of May, one thousand eight hundred, the eighteenth of February and third of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, and for surveying and laying off, according to law, the lands around Vincennes, on the Wabash, in the Indiana teritory, thirty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety cents:

For compensation to the following officers of the mint:—

The director, two thousand dollars:

The treasurer, one thousand two hundred dollars:

The assayer, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The chief coiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The melter and refiner, one thousand five hundred dollars:

The engraver, one thousand two hundred dollars:

One clerk, at seven hundred dollars:

And two at five hundred dollars each.

For the wages of persons employed, at the different branches of melting, refining, coining, carpenter, mill-wright and smith's work, including the sum of eight hundred dollars per annum, allowed to an assistant coiner and die-forger, who also oversees the execution of the iron work, seven thousand dollars:

For repairs of furnaces, cost of rollers and screws, bar iron, lead, steel, office furniture, and for all other contingencies of the establishment of the mint, three thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the governor and judges and secretary of the territory north west of the river Ohio, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of stationary, printing patents for land, and other contingent expenses for lands in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Mississippi territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For compensation to the governor, judges, and secretary of the Indiana territory, five thousand one hundred and fifty dollars:

For expenses of stationary, office rent, and other contingent expenses in the said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars:

For additional compensation to the clerks of the several departments of state, treasury, war and navy, and of the general post office, not exceeding for each department respectively, fifteen per centum in addition to the sums allowed by the act, intituled "An act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks," eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty-five dollars:

For the discharge of such demands against the United States, on account of the civil department not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in a due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, two thousand dollars:

For the compensation granted by law to the chief justice, associate judges, circuit judges, and district judges of the United States, includidg the chief justice and two associate judges of the district of Columbia, and to the attorney general, sixty eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars:

For the like compensation granted to the district attornies, and for defraying the expenses of the supreme, sircuit, and district courts of the United States, including the court for the district of Columbia, jurors, and witnesses, in aid of the funds arising from fines, forfeitures and penalties; and likewise for defraying the expenses of prossecution for offences against the United States, and for safe keeping of prisoners, fifty-six thousand nine hundred dollars:

For compensation to the marshals of the district of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Kentucky, East, and West Tennessee, one thousand two hundred dollars:

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late government, nine hundred dollars:

For carrying into effect the act of Congress, of the third of February, one thousand eight hundred and two relative to the officers and crew of the United States shooner Enterprize, one thousand seven hundred and nineteen dollars.

For payment of the annuity granted to the children of the late colonel John Harding, and Major Alexander Trueman, by an act of Congress passed the fourteenth of May, one thousand eight hundred, six hundred dollars;

For payment of the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, for their pensions from the 4th of March one thousand eight hundred and two to the fourth of March one thousand eight hundred and three, ninety three thousand dollars:

For the maintenance and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, and staking off channels, bars and shoals, and for occasional improvement in the construction of lanthorns and lamps, and materials used therein, and other contingent expenses, including commissions to the superintendants of the said light-houses, at two and a half per centum, forty-four thousand eight hundred and forty-one dollars and forty-four cents:

For the discharge of such miscellaneous demands against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall have been admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, and which are of a nature, according to the usage thereof, to require payment in specie, four thousand dollars:

For defraying the contingent expenses of government, twenty thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses of taking the second enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States in addition to the appropriation heretofore made for that object, twenty thousand dollars:

For defraying the expenses incident to the purchase or erection of certain warehouses and stores for the reception of goods, wares, and merchandise under the "Act respecting quarantine and health laws," passed the twenty-fifth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, sixty-nine thousand and twety-six dollars and twelve cents:

For the expenses of intercourse with foreign nations, sixty-four thousand and fifty dollars.

For the salaries of the commissioners under the seventh article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, between the United States and Great Britain, including contingent expenses, twenty-four thousand and sixty-six dollars and sixty-seven cents:

For Salaries of the agents of the United States, in London and Paris, expenses of prosecuting claims and appeals in the courts of Great Britain, in relation to captures of American vessels, and defending causes elsewhere, twenty-nine thousand dollars:

For the salary of an agent in London, for the relief and protection of American seamen, and contingent expenses to be incurred therein; and for relieving seamen elsewhere, fifteen thousand dollars:

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid and discharged out of the fund of six hundred thousand dollars reserved by the act "making provision for the debt of the United States," and out of any money which may be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ABRAHAM BALDWIN,
President of the Senate pro tempore.
APPROVED, May 1, 1802.
TH: JEFFERSON,
President of the United States.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 19, 1802.

DEBATE

On the bill received from the Senate, entitled "An Act to repeal certain acts respecting the organization of the courts of the United States."

(Mr. Bayard in continuation.)

The assumption of the state debts has been made an article of distinct crimmination. It has been ascribed to the worst motives; to a design of increasing a dependent monied interest. Is it not well known, that those debts were part of the price of the revolution? That they rose in the exigency of our affairs, from the efforts of the particular states, at times when the federal arm could not be extended to their relief? Each state was entitled to the protection of the union, the defence was a common burthen and every state had a right to expect that the expences attending its individual exertions in the general cause, would be reimbursed from the public purse. I shall be permitted further to add that the United States, having absorbed the sources of state revenue, except direct taxation, which was required for the support of the state governments, the assumption of these debts were necessary to save some of the states from bankruptcy.

The internal taxes are made one of the crimes of the federal administration. They were imposed, says the gentleman, to create an host of dependents on executive favour. This supposes the past administration to have been not only very wicked, but very weak. They lay taxes in order to strengthen their influence. Who is so ignorant as not know that the imposition of a tax would create an hundred enemies for one friend? The name of excise was odious; the details of collection were unavoidably offensive, and it was to operate upon a part of the community least disposed to support public burthens, and most ready to complain of their weight. A little experience will give the gentleman a new idea of the patronage of this government. He will find it not that dangerous weapon in the hands of the administration which he has heretofore supposed it, he will probably discover that the poison is accompanied by its antidote. And that an appointment of the government, while it gives to the administration one lazy friend, will raise up against it ten active enemies.

No! The motives ascribed for the imposition of the internal taxes is as unfounded, as it is uncharitable. The federal administration is creating burthens to support the credit of the nation, and to supply the means of its protection, knew that they risked the favour of, those upon whom their favor depended. They were willing to be the victims when the public good required.

The duties on imports and tonnage furnished a precarious revenue; a revenue at all times exposed to deficiency from causes beyond our reach. The internal taxes offered a fund less liable to be impaired by accident; a fund which did not rob the mouth of labour, but was derived from the gratifications of luxury. These taxes are an equitable distribution of the public burthens. Through this medium the western country is enabled to contribute something to the expenses of a government which has expended and daily expends such large sums in its defence. When these taxes were laid they were indispensable. With the aid of them it has been difficult to prevent an increase of the public debt. And notwithstanding the fairy prospects which now dazzle our eyes, I undertake to say, if you abolish them this session, you will be obliged to restore them or supply their place by a direct tax before the end of two years. Will the gentleman say, that the direct tax was laid in order to enlarge the bounds of patronage. Will he deny that this was a measure to which we had been urged for years by our adversaries, because they foresaw in it the ruin of the federal power. My word for it, no administration will ever be strengthened by patronage united with taxes which the people are sensible of paying.

We were next told, that to get an army an Indian war was necessary. The remark was extremely bold, as the honorable gentleman did not alledge a single reason for the position. He did not undertake to state, that it was a wanton war, or provoked by the government. He did not even venture to deny, that it was a war of defence, and entered into in order to protect our brethren on the frontiers from the bloody scalping knife, and murderous tomahawk of the savage. What ought the government to have done? Ought they to have estimated the value of the blood which probably would be shed, and the amount of the devastation likely to be committed before they determined on resistance? They raised an army and after great expense and various fortune they have secured the peace and safety of the frontiers. But, why was the army mentioned on this occasion, unless to forewarn us of the fate which awaits them, and to tell us, that their days are numbered? I cannot suppose, that the gentleman mentioned this little army distributed on a line of three thousand miles, for the purpose of giving alarm to three hundred thousand free and brave yeomanry ever ready to defend the liberties of the country.

The honorable gentleman proceeded to inform the committee, that the government availing itself of the depredations of the Algerines, created a navy. Did the gentlamen mean to insinuate that this war was invited by the United States? Has he any documents or proof to render the suspicion colorable? No, sir, he has none. He well knows that the Algerine aggressions were extremely embarrassing to the government. When they commenced, we had no marine force to oppose them. We had no harbors or places of shelter in the Mediterranean. A war with these pirates could be attended with neither honor nor profit. It might cost a great deal of blood, and in the end it might be feared that a contest so far from home, subject to numberless hazards and difficulties, could not be maintained. What would gentlemen have had the government to do? I know there are those who are ready to answer—abandon the Mediterranean trade. But would this have done? The corsairs threatened to pass the Straights, and were expected in the Atlantic. Nay, sir, it was thought that our very coasts would not have been secure.

Will the gentleman go farther and say, that the United States ought to relinquish their commerce. I believe this opinion has high authority to support it. It has been said, that we ought to be only cultivators of the earth, and make the nations of Europe our carriers.

This is not an occasion to examine the solidity of this opinion; but I will only ask, admitting the administration were disposed to turn the pursuits of the people of this country from the ocean to the land, whether there is a power in the government, or whether there would be if we were as strong as the government of Turky, or even of France, to accomplish the object? With a sea coast of 1700 miles, with innumerable harbors and inlets, with a people enterprising beyond example, is it possible to say, you will have no ships nor sailors, nor merchants. The people of this country will never consent to give up their navigation, and every administration will find themselves constrained to provide means to protect their commerce.

In respect to the Algerines the late administrations were sigularly unfortunate. They were obliged to fight or pay them. The true policy was to hold a purse in one hand and a sword in the other. This was the policy of the government. Every commercial nation in Europe was tributary to these petty barbarians. It was not esteemed disgraceful. It was an affair of calculation, and the administration made the best bargain in their power. They have heretofore been scandalized for paying tribute to a pirate, and now they are criminated, for preparing a few frigates, to protect our citizens from slavery and chains. Sir, I believe on this and many other occasions if the finger of heaven had pointed out a course and the government had pursued it, yet, that they would not have escaped the censure and reproaches of their enemies.

(To be continued.)

THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

RICHMOND:

WEDNESDAY, June 23.

PRICE CURRENT.
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Tobacco	26*s*	*Cash.*
Wheat	5*s*9	*do.*
Flour Fine	53*s* *to* 34*s* 6	*do.*
Do. Sup.	33*s* *to* 34*s* 6	*do.*
Corn	16 *to* 18*s*	*do.*
Hemp, Clean	45 *to* 48*l*	*do.*
Iron	36*l*	*do.*
Whiskey	3*s*6*d* *to* 3*s*9*d*	*do.*
Bacon	6*d*1–2	*do.*

APPOINTMENTS by the PRESIDENT.

General Commissioners of Bankruptcy For VIRGINIA.

George Hay,
William Duval,
George W. Smith,
Benjamin Hatcher,
Archibald Thweatt,
Thomas B. Robertson,
John M'Rae,
Thomas Burchett.

[From the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

By the ship William, captain Gardiner arrived yesterday in 34 days from London, papers have been received till the 4th of May, inclusive.

Whole pages of the London prints are occupied with the details of the PROCESSION, of the ILLUMINATIONS, of entertainments, feastings, on the proclamation of peace—"of universal peace by sea and land." An account of the procession has already appeared in our paper. Of the illuminations, Mr. Otto's house in Portman square was the object of universal attraction, curiosity was amply gratified, and, succeeded by admiration. The whole front of the house was in a blaze of light; if any censure could be uttered, there was richness to oppress and bewilder the eye; it was a sheet of fire, rather than the clear strong marked separation of different parts combining in a general effect. Lord Hawkesbury did not emulate the splendor of his rival negociator; his lordship's house in Sackville street was illuminated in a very plain style. Drury Lane Theatre was superb beyond the powers of description; the immense size of the building, and its towering elevation above all those that surrounded it afforded the proprietors prodigious advantages, which they improved with the greatest spirit; they may be compared to the distinguished members of the ancient republics, who at their own expense gave magnificent shows to their fellow citizens. The inhabitants of Athens or of Rome never received more pleasure from a naumachy or a fight of gladiators, than the populace of London from Drury Lane Theatre. The Bank of England was most superbly illuminated with about 12,000 variegated lamps, which presented a very brilliant appearance. Transparent paintings and emblematic devices ornamented the Phœnix Fire Office, which produced the most striking effect. The fancy of individuals was variously displayed and indefinitely diversified. Taste as well as humor prevailed. The number of people moving about the streets was immense, the estimation was from 4 to 500,000 on the pavements; the evening was favorable, and the streets perfectly dry and comfortable to pedestrians. Many of those who soared in carriages were miserably disappointed; the streets were completely wedged up & the passengers within were compelled to sit in one spot for hours. —Accidents, as are usual on these occasions, occurred, more of the ludicrous than serious; several lost their hats, some their shoes and others had their clothes torn. Pickpockets abounded and were very successful. The only mob of any consequence was before Mr. Cobbet's house, Pall Mall, which not being illuminated, was assailed and damaged; the ringleaders were secured and committed.

[From the Mercantile Advertiser.]

Ship William, Capt. Gardiner, in 34 daps from London and 22 from the Downs, arrived at this port yesterday. Papers by this vessel to the evening of the 4th of May are received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser.

They inform us that the Mondovi brig arrived at Malta from Egypt on the 28th February, with intelligence of the mameluke chiefs having retired to Upper Egypt, and declared war against the Porte. Several bloody actions had taken place between them and the Grand Vizier, with various success. Sir Richard Bickerton was on the point of setting sail from Malta for Alexandria, to endeavor to put an end to these hostile operations.

The Hospodar of Wallachia has been defeated, and his army dispersed by Passwan Oglou.

A convention dated the 2nd March has been concluded between the emperor of Germany and the Sublime Porte, by which the Ottoman government engages to protect against the attacks of the Barbary States all vessels belonging to subjects of his imperial majesty which shall be provided with a Turkish sirman.

A letter from the Hague says that the English government has sent orders to the Moluccas to transport, before the British troops evacuate the island, all the seeds and plants of spices to Jamaica and Trinidad. Thus the commerce in spices, which the Dutch have hitherto enjoyed exclusively, and which has so materially contributed to enrich their merchants, will be now divided with Great Britain.

A conversation of considerable importance took place in the British House of Commons on the night of Monday the 3d May. Mr. Windham stated his reasons for giving notice of a motion respecting the definitive treaty, and entered into a detail of the objections which had been thrown out at different times in both houses by gentlemen of his opinion. Mr. Pitt defended the definitive treaty against Mr. Windham's attack, but reserved the full statement of his arguments until the promised motion should be made. He said, however, with respect to the apprehensions expressed for the safety of the British East-India dominion, in consequence of the non-renewal of former treaties, that not only no English member of parliament could find any solid ground of objection or uneasiness, but that no rival could discover a plausible pretence for cavil on that account. He defended generally the non-renewal treaties, and contended, that the advantage of the omission was as great on the part of England as France. Mr. Windham's notice was of a motion for Tuesday the 18th of May; but Mr. Addington moved, as an amendment, Tuesday the 11th. The reason he gave for this was, the necessity of terminating the work of peace (already so long suspended) as speedily as possible.

In the course of his observations respecting the definitive treaty, remarking on the cession of Louisiana to the French, Mr. Windham said, "by this acquisition the French are established in a space as unbounded as the view it opens, whether north or south. What a present have we made in it to the Americans! We have placed a serpent at their feet, by which they will ultimately be devoured. We have put them in that state in which they must become willing slaves under the dominion of France. We all know something of human nature. We know that men detest the instrument less than the cause, and turn their resentment upon those whom they can make to feel it most. They will not of course hesitate between us and the French; and thus we shall eventually forfeit the friendship of America by the aggrandisement of the French in that quarter. As to the wealth which that establishment opens to them, it has no limits but their will. On the continent of South America there is no power that can resist them. There are the sources of the wealth of the world: but if gentlemen do not feel the consequence of their passing into the hands of the French, it would be in vain for me to impress them with an idea of their importance."

To this part of Mr Windham's speech, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. Addington) replied:

"In the climax of reasons that the hon. gentleman had gone through, he laid considerable stress on the dangers which menaced the independency of the American States from the French having a settlement in Louisiana. Undoubtedly every accession to the French power in that part of the world, and every thing that threatened the independence of the United States was ground of serious apprehensions: but was it only from Louisiana that France could make the attack, if she had such power and was so disposed? Did the hon. gentleman pretend to say that if a large military force was sent to Guiana, it may not from thence be made to act with altogether as much effect! Did he mean to say that the attempt might not be made from St. Domingo, if that island was brought under proper subjection, and made the depot of an armament intended for that purpose; if finally, the countries themselves were not disposed to assert their own independence, and G. Britain was inclined to look tamely on? It was, therefore, not from Louisiana alone that the power of France was to be dreaded, but from many other quarters equally."

At the date of our last accounts from Paris, a new code of public instruction had been agreed to by the Tribunate, and was under discussion by the legislative body. The revolutionary names by which many of the public hospitals were distinguished, and which tended to destroy those recollections that encourage benevolence by doing honor to the benefactor, are to be abolished, and the original names restored.

The letter in the Aurora from North Carolina, concerning Cotton Manufacturing Machinery, merits every attention. There are in Philadelphia a number of persons capable of making that kind of machinery. One of them Mr. John Butler, Cotton Machine maker and plane maker, No. 111, North Third Street, Philadelphia, another is a Mr. Garlick from Great Britain. The flying spring or shuttle is made by Felix Crawford, cabinet maker, No. 364, South Second street, in Philadelphia. At Hartford, in Connecticut, and at Providence, Rhode-Island, the Perpetual Water Spinning and Carding Machine are made and in use. All those sorts of machinery are erected and used on the continent of Europe, from whence there is no difficulty in procuring them; particularly in France.

The price of cotton appears to have fallen in Europe, but it will be kept up by the exertion and multiplication of our own manufactures, and by the dropping of many wollen, linen and silk goods instead of them. Table cloths, napkins, diaper and huckaback are easily and well made of cotton, as well as other articles from cotton cambrick to cotton blankets. If one nation will not make these things of our cotton another will. If none will, we must make them ourselves. We see New-England is wisely taking up the perpetual water spinning.

By the arrival at Philadelphia of the Snow George, Bell, in 10 days from the Cape, intelligence is received of TOUSSAINT's having *REVOLTED*—in consequence of which three divisions of Leclerc's troops had been engaged with the Blacks and very roughly handled; no quarter was given.

FOR THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

To the LADIES who are ADMIRERS of the game of Loo.

SO arduous is the task which I am about to undertake, that I despair of success; but being conscious of the purity of my intentions, and knowing that the refined sensibility and exquisite taste of my fair readers will make an allowance for my want of abilities, I advance to the task with renovated spirits; while I beg permission to draw their attention to the following narrative.

Know then, that I am the daughter of a deceased father and mother, in whom in their youthful days, fortune smiled propitiously; that by their industry and economy they had procured a very handsome fortune, and for many years lived in the plenitude of happiness.—My mother was a woman who possessed a great stock of vivacity, and was extremely fond of company; she often invited large parties of her old acquaintances to her house, and always partook with the greatest pleasure of the animating conversation of them. My father was a sedate man of a plain education, & condescending manners, but was not fond of company; he often said, that he could spend the evening more agreeably with little JENNY upon his knee, than he could with all the company that frequented his house. In this manner they passed some time until the appetite of my mother grew so rapacious, her thirst for fame, and her wish to occupy a preeminent Station in the estimation of her female visitants, caused her to make such extravagant demands, that my father was constrained to reject them. To a woman who always before had her inclinations appeased, this was insupportable. She appealed in the most passionate manner for her wishes to be gratified, which my father was unable to deny a person whom he loved as himself. This made my father discontented, (to see the fortune which he had earned with the sweat of his brow, squandered away in the most superfluous and extravagant manner,) and even miserable to such a degree, that the animated conversation of my mother's visitants and all her apparent good humour, only served to heighten his uneasines; for the peaceful shade of domestic happiness could not alleviate the distress of a man who did not participate in its blessings. He endured his uneasiness without divulging the cause of it to my mother, until his constitution became so much impaired from his excess of trouble, that he survived but a very short time. Thus from the indiscretion and unparralleled extravagancy of my mother, was brought to an untimely end, the most affectionate husband and indulgent parent.

My mother was very much afflicted at the cause of his death; but from her sprightly disposition soon conquered all thoughts of him. She now became one of the "*tip top gentry*" of the town; she was invited to their places of recreation, and soon became acquainted and enamoured with their amusements—But alas! long shall I remember that fatal diversion which was the means of bringing to an untimely grave, its unfortunate admirer. The amusement I mean is the game of LOO; it was a practice so common with the ladies, that they always went prepared (when they visited each other) with as much money as would make a beggar as happy as a prince. Whole nights did they spend around the Loo-Table, seeking to deprive each other of their money; for some time my mother was fortunate; but at last the smiles of fortune banished from her, and she always came of considerably the loser; how often did I remonstrate with her against it! but she was, like all gamesters, impenetrable to the arrows of reason—The female mind when it imbibes any bad practice, is much harder to be driven from it, than that of the male. By the craft and duplicity of these female sharpers, her fortune was *entirely* broken; she was not afterwards noticed by any of them. Through dissipation (which is the copartner of gaming) and distress, she soon began to decay in health; all her former cheerfulness banished from her, and she seemed to be the most miserable creature on earth; and she was soon compelled to pay the awful debt of nature, leaving behind an helpless and forlorn orphan destitute of all subsistence; but that benificent Creator who rules the destinies of the universe, provided for me a benefactor whom I shall always revere with the most ardent attachment.

I have been thus concise, my fair readers, in the history of my misfortunes, to guard all of you against the cause of them. I have not been long an inhabitant of your city, and consequently, cannot be acquainted with your fashions and amusements; but I have heard that this shameful folly, is very much in vogue. Can you, after contemplating the misery which it brought on my family, have any desire to resort to this heresiter, as an amusement? Reason answers no. Let me conjure you to refrain from a practice which may involve your offspring into the abyss of distress, by the example which you present them! Let the tears of the unfortunate JENNY DERMOT, consign it to oblivion! It is below the dignity of the ORNAMENTS of an enlightened country, to follow the example of garnesters, pickpockets, &c. I close the subject with a question, which I leave to the decision of my fair readers, as I am sure when they find their error, they will retract. *Would not a party of ladies derive more satisfaction from the conversation of each other, than to be engaged in fleecing each other of their fortunes?*

JENNY DERMOT.

The Lead Mines

IN WYTHE COUNTY FOR SALE.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. *Pffs.*

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson and Lucy his wife, and ——— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, deceased, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, *Defts.*

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set a side, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on, or before the seventeent hday of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and William Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specefied, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
WM: HAY. } Com'rs.

N. B. A discription of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase.

(eo8w)

John Pumfrey,

BOOK-BINDER AND STATIONER,

HAS just received by late arrivals from Europe, such an addition to his former STOCK, as to make his ASSORTMENT general and complete.

Merchats' *Account Books*, of all descriptions, *Record, Sheriffs' Books, &c. &c.* kept constantly on hand. Books ruled to any pattern, and binding carried on in all its various branches.

It is earnestly requested that should there yet remain any unsettled claims against the late Co-Partnership of *CURRIE & PUMFREY*, they may be bro't in for payment. Those indebted thereto, are also requested to come forward and discharge the balances due by them, as no further indulgence can be given.

The debtors to the estate of *Archibald Currie*, dec. and the creditors, if any there now are, are solicited to make immediate application to the subscriber, in order to a final adjustment of their accounts, as he is anxious to close the business of his administration.

JOHN PUMFREY,
Surviving Partner of C. & P.
and Administrator of *Archibald Currie*, dec'd.

Richmond, June 15th, 1802.

N. B. Subscriptions received for publishing the DEBATES of the Virginia Convention. A few copies of HENING's JUSTICE for sale. (eo3t)

THE executors of Thomas Hall, deceased, intend to close their executorship on the 12th of March next. They will hold themselves ready to pay all just claims, and expect all debts due the estate to be paid by the time aforesaid.——This advertisement will be plead in Bar against all claims that are not made known by the time aforesaid.

THOMAS HALL,
EDWARD HALL.

June 21, 1802. 1‡

For Sale.

WILL be exposed to Sale on Wednesday the 20th day of July, being Powhatan Court day, by public Auction, if not previously disposed of, on a credit till the first of November next,

A House and Lot,

Together with an unimproved Lot in the town of Jefferson, and county aforesaid, about thirty two miles from the city of Richmond and within 200 yards of James River and the same distance from a manufacturing Mill.

The House is 30 by 18 feet, with a good store room, cellar, &c. also a lumber-house and stable and has a very good neighborhood and is an excellent stand for a Merchant or Mechanic.——Bond and approved security will be required of the purchaser—For further particulars enqire of Moses A. Myers or the subscriber residing in this City.

JOSEPH A. MYERS.

Richmond, 20th, June, 1802. [eo2]

Economy.

NEW LIGHT, OR THERMO-LAMP

Exhibition.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the citizens of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that the exhibition will commence at the Haymarket Gardens, on FRIDAY evening, the 25th inst. precisely at 8 o'clock. Particulars will be made known in a hand bill on the morning of that day.

BENJAMIN HENFREY,
Mineralogist.

☞ Admission half a dollar to Ladies and Gentlemen—Children half price.

Notice.

In the matter of HEZEKIAH L. WIGHT & BENJAMIN HARRIS,

B A N K R U P T S.

THE Subscribers being appointed assignees of the estate and effects of Wight & Harris of Richmond, Merchants, Bankrupts, all persons indebted to the said Hezekiah L. Wight and Benjamin Harris, or who have any of their effects, are not to pay or deliver the same to any other person or persons than the subscribers, or to such as are or shall be duly authorised by them.

ASHER MARX,
RICHARD DENNY,
GEORGE MARX, } Assignees.

June 21, 1802. (2w)

L. Joseph

MOST respectfully returns thanks to the public in general, for the liberal encouragement he has experienced and shall endeavor to merit the same in future.——He informs them that he has removed from his old cheap store opposite in Mr Bowler's house, where he has received a new assortment of

FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS,

Such as elegant LACES, MUSLINS, CAMBRICS, &c. too numerous to specify, which he intends to sell at the usual reduced prices.

☞ Likewise JEWELLERY of all kinds.

Richmond, June 18th, 1802. [6t]

Third Notice,

In the case of HEZEKIAH L. WIGHT and BENJAMIN HARRIS,

B A N K R U P T S.

THE commissioners in a commission of bankruptcy awarded and issued against *Hezekiah L. Wight & Benjamin Harris*, merchants, under the firm of *Wight & Harris*, of the city of Richmond, intend to meet on Wednesday the 14th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond aforesaid, in order to take the last examination of the said bankrupts, when and where they are hereby required to surrender themselves and make a full disclosure and discovery of all their estate and effects, and finish their examination. And the creditors who have not hitherto proved their debts under the said commission, may then and there attend and prove the same and assent or dissent from the allowance of the said bankrupt's certificate.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.

City of Richmond, June 19, 1802.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

Jim or James,

About 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right black, thick lips, and remarkable big feet, with a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being stuck nearly through. He stayed about Manchester until the month of August, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and since I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York on board of a vessel, which I am inclined to think he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point, or on board of the vessls. I have several different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in business of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by some means or other obtained a free pass, and I suppose passes as a free man. I am satisfied of his having been to Manchester frequently since his elopement, where he has a brother in the possession of Mrs. Leath, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he first went, and I have every reason to suppose he is at this time either at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Buckingham, 23 or 24 miles above the courthouse, or secure him in any jail in this state and give me information so that I get him again the sum of fifty dollars. I forewarn all masters of vessels from taking on board or carrying him out of this state. *THOMAS LOGWOOD.*

May 16, 1802. (6w)

An extract from the act of Assembly of 1795 respecting the navigation of Appomattox river.

"AND be it further enacted, That if any "Landholders on the said river, shall "suffer any tree to be felled from his land "into the same, and therein to remain, "for the space of twenty four hours, at a"ny time after the navigation of the same "hath become practicable, every such "landholder shall forfeit and pay the sum "of seven dollars, to any person who will "inform or sue for the same, in any court "of Record."

The owners of lands on Appomatox river are requested to examine within their limits, and remove such obstructions as are within the purview of the above recited extract, as the public interest requires it, and the Managers of the Upper Appomattox Company are determined to have the law rigourously executed, unless this notification shall be attended to within a reasonable time.

By order of the Managers,
THOMAS MUMFORD, *Clerk.*
22nd May, 1802. (1m)

The Copartnership of

WERCQ and MARCHAND, being this day dissolved by mutual consent, all those indebted to the said firm are requested to settle their accounts. Also those who have claims against it, to bring them forward.

WERCQ & MARCHAND.

Richmond, June 15, 1802.

☞ I intend for France shortly.
[tf] P. MARCHAND.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the late house of HOOPER and TOLER, are hereby requested to take notice, that unless payment of their respective balances shall be immediately either made or secured, suits will be instituted against them indiscriminately.

Robert Gamble,
James Brown,
Charles I. Macmurdo, } Trustees.

(3w)

Notice.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

HENDERSON & CONARD,

is this day dissolved. Those having claims against the firm, will apply to *John Henderson* at Milton,—or *Thomas Conard*, near Philadelphia.

Milton, 8th June, 1802. (3wks)

First Notice,

In the case of THOMAS HOOPER,
A BANKRUPT.

WHEREAS a commission of Bankruptcy, founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the fourth day of April, 1800, entitled "An act to establish an uniform system of "Bankruptcy throughout the United "States," hath been awarded and issued forth against Thomas Hooper, merchant, of the city of Richmond, in the Eastern District of Virginia, and he has been declared Bankrupt; he the said Thomas Hooper, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, on Friday the twenty-fifth day of June inst. and on Friday the second day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon of each of those days, and on Monday the twenty-sixth day of July next at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the house of Casper Fleisher, otherwise called the Rising Sun Tavern, in the city of Richmond aforesaid, and make a full disclosure and discovery of his estate and effects, when and where the creditors of the said Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their debts, at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the third meeting the said Bankrupt is required to finish his examination.

All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

JAMES THOMPSON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, } *Com'rs.*

14th June, 1802. [tf]

Just received and for sale at S. PLEASANTS's Book-Store, Richmond,

A FEW COPIES OF

A

NARRATIVE

OF THE

SUPPRESSION BY *COL. BURR*,

OF THE

HISTORY

OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF

JOHN ADAMS,

LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

WRITTEN BY JOHN WOOD,

AUTHOR OF THE HISTORY OF SWITZERLAND, AND OF THE SWISS REVOLUTION.

To which is added,

A BIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS JEFFERSON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND OF

GENERAL HAMILTON:

With strictures on the

CONDUCT OF JOHN ADAMS,

And on the

CHARACTER OF GENERAL C. C. PINCKNEY.

EXTRACTED VERBATIM FROM THE SUPPRESSED HISTORY.

BY A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

For Sale,

A STOUT, LIKELY, YOUNG

Negro Man.

ENQUIRE OF THE PRINTER.

June 22, 1802. (tf)

Fashionable Dresses.

M. SMITH,

MANTUA-MAKER, FROM LONDON,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Richmond, Manchester and their vicinities, that she has imported a number of the newest and most approved London fashionable *PATTERNS*.—Also, a few *LACE CLOAKS*, ditto *VEILS*, Ladies' *SHOES*, &c. all of a very superior quality, which are now open for their inspection at M. PREPOL's, Milliner, in the Main-street.

N. B. *DRESSES* made at the shortest notice in the first stile of elegance.

Third Notice,

In the case of ECCLES P. BARCLAY,
A BANKRUPT.

THE Commissioners appointed under a commission of Bankruptcy awarded and issued, and now in prosecution against Eccles P. Barcley, of this city late Merchant, will attend at the Swan Tavern, on the 25th instant at 9 o'clock in the forenoon at which time and place the said bankrupt is hereby required to surrender himself for his final examination; those creditors who have not yet proved their debts, may then and there attend, for the purpose of proving the same, nd those creditors who have proved their debts, under the said commission, will then attend to assent, or dissent to the allowing of the bankrupt a certificate of discharge.

DAVID LAMBERT,
JOSEPH A. MYERS,
J. DIXON, } *Com'rs.*

Richmond, 11th June, 1802.

THE FRIENDS OF

Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of LONDON, are informed, that he will receive consignments, on which, if required, the subscribers will make advances in Sterling or current money.

The British ship ADVENTURER, now loading at City-Point for London, will receive to his address 200 hogsheads Tobacco, if immediate application be made to ROBERT & ALLAN POLLOK & Co. Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Petersburg, 14th June, 1802. [tf]

KNOWSLEY,

The moſt elegant and high formed English Horſe, 15 hands 3 inches high, a fine bay, 6 years old laſt May, in great perfection and as to maſculor ſtrength and beauty not inferior to any horſe in the ſtate, which will be readily acknowledged by thoſe who will take a fair and impartial examination of him, full of vigor and entirely clear of blemiſh—will ſtand at my ſtable on *Sandy Point* the preſent ſeaſon; and will cover Mares at *Six Guineas*, which may be diſcharged by the payment of *Twenty Dollars* on or before 10th day of Auguſt next: *Ten Guineas* to inſure a colt, and *three* by the leap, with one Dollar to the groom at the ſtable door for each mare. Mares may be fed at the market price of grain, in manner and quantity directed by the proprietors. Servants will be boarded without charge, and paſturage ſupplied gratis, equal in extent and goodneſs (if not ſuperior) to any in the commonwealth, and laid out in different apartments, ſo as to ſuit Mares in foal, thoſe that have foals, and all others. Here gentlemen will find it greatly to their intereſt to avail themſelves of ſuch advantages, independent of the high conſideration of raiſing horſes from ſo fine a ſtock. This horſe has coſt me on landing in this country upwards of ſeven hundred pounds ſterling, which can be ſeen by reference to papers in my hands; and even at this price it was with difficulty he could be obtained, for my agent, a gentleman of great veracity, writes me he could have ſold him for 270 Guineas more than the original purchaſe, which evidently proves the high eſtimation he was in.

PEDIGREE given by Lord Derby in the following words, viz. 'I do hereby certify, that the bay 'horſe called *KNOWSLEY*, late the property 'of the Prince of Wales, was bred by me. He 'was got by Sir Peter Teazle out of Capella, and 'was ſix years old laſt May, and no more.

(ſigned) 'DERBY. [Seal.]

'Knowſley, June 15, 1801.'

CAPELLA was bred by general Parker, foaled in 1773, and was got by Herod—See General Stud Book page 40. Sir Peter Teazle was got by Highflyer, in 1784—See ſame book, page 182. Highflyer was got by Herod—See page 200—And ſo on he may be traced thro' a noble line of anceſtors for ages paſt, without a ſingle flaw in his genealogy, either on the male or female ſide.

This extraordinary Horſe ran often with great credit at two years old, and at three proved ſucceſsful; and ſo continued until the laſt of the year 1800. In 1801 he was purchaſed for me, and ſent to Virginia.—In 1798 he won a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, for three years olds, 8 ſubſcribers once round the ground, beating Mr. Pierce's b. c. by Walnut, Sir H. T. Vane's Puſh forward, Sir H. Williamſon's Stripling, Mr. Fletcher's g. c. Camperdown, Mr. G. Crompton's c. Baſto, and Lord A. Hamiltons's b. g. by Spadille, out of Snow Drop. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won the Members' Plate of 50 guineas for 3 & 4 year olds, bearing Lord Derby's four year old colt by Diomed, five to one on Knowſley, who was then Mr. Fields' property. See Calendar for 1798. He alſo won a ſweepſtake for three year olds, beating Mr. Garforth's b. c. by Spadille, and Lord A. Hamilton's b. c. by Spadille. See Calendar for 1799.

In May, 1799, York. On Tueſday May 28, a ſweepſtakes of 20 guineas each, (7 ſubſcribers then the property of Mr. Walker, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Fitzwilliam's ch. h. Wonder, five years old, Lord Hamilton's ch. h. by Walnut, Sir Thomas Gaſcoigne's Maid of the Mill, and John Robinſon's b. c. Abraham Newland. On Thurſday the 30th following, he alſo won the Stand Plate of 50 guineas, for four year olds, beating Lord A. Hamiltoh's b. c. by Spadille, Mr. Garforth's mare Caroline 6 years old, Lord Belhaven's ch. h. Maſter Robert; 6 years old, Mr. Wentworth's Batnaby, and Mr. J. Anſon's gr. h. Little Scot, 5 years old—See Calendar for 1799.

In June, 1800, (Guilford) the Prince of Wales owned him, and won the Kings' Plate for 4 year olds of 100 guineas—10 ſtoneeq lbs. four mile heats, and beat Lord Donegall's 4 h. by Pot 8 o's.—See Calendar for 1800, page 35.

Winchester, July 8. His Majeſty's Plate of 100 guineas was run for and won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's b. h. by Pot 8o's, 5 years old, and Sir F. Evelyn's, b. h. Aſparagus, 5 years old, 6 to 4 on Knowſley.

Lewes, Auguſt 12, 1800. The King's Plate of 100 guineas, four mile heats, was won by Knowſley, beating Lord Donegall's ch. c. Fingleman 3 four to one on Knowſley. Thurſday following he won a ſubſcription of 10 guineas each, beating Mr. Durand's Belleſſima, and Mr. Ladbroke's Humbug—See Calendar for 1800—78 and 79.

Litchfield, on Thurſday, Sept. 9, he won the King's Plate of 100 guineas, three mile heats, for 5 year olds, carrying 8 ſtone 7lbs. beating Mr. Heming's b. h. Pioro, ten to one on Knowſley.

Notwithſtanding theſe evidences of Knowſley's ſuperior worth, yet it is my wiſh that gentlemen ſhould be ſtill further ſatisfied by a perſonal view of him; it is alſo my deſire that thoſe who are inclined to ſpeak and act candidly, would viſit me in the Spring, and take a ride over the paſtures, that they may be ſatisfied that nothing here aſſerted is exaggerated.

William Lightfoot.

February 1, 1802. [tf]

N. B. I will not be anwſerable for involuntary eſcapes accidents.

Diſſolution of Partnerſhip.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

AUSTIN & ANDERSON,

IS this day diſſolved by mutual conſent.—The books and papers are in the hands of WILLIAM AUSTIN.—All perſons indebted to the concern, will make payment to him, who alone is authoriſed to cloſe the buſineſs. All thoſe having claims againſt the concern, will make application to him for payment.

William Auſtin.

Armiſtead Anderſon.

Richmond, 3d May, 1802. tf

Benj. Du-Val,

At the ſign of the GOLDEN MORTAR,

RICHMOND,

Has juſt received a large ſupply of

FRESH

MEDICINES,

Drugs,
Surgeons' Inſtruments,
Perfumery,
Shaving Soap,
Hair Powder,

All kinds of Paints, (dry & ground in oil,)
Gold Leaf,
Hair Pencils,
&c. &c.

which, added to his former ſtock, completes an aſſortment, equal, if not ſuperior, to any before opened in this city.—He is determined to ſell on the loweſt terms, for caſh only (except to thoſe who have heretofore been punctual in their payments). This he is enabled to do, having paid caſh for every thing he has imported for more than twelve months paſt.—To enable him to continue this mode of buſineſs, (which he finds greatly to his intereſt) he earneſtly entreats his debtors to diſcharge their reſpective balances without delay, having already ſuffered much inconvenience in conſequence of their delinquency.

Richmond, January 6th, 1802.

N. B. He continues to ſell his

Antibilious Pills,

ſo much approved of from many years experience, that their title has been borrowed to impoſe on the public in this and ſeveral other ſtates.

ALSO HIS

Itch Ointment,

which is the moſt infallible cure ever before diſcovered, and will cure in three or four days, by rubbing it in the palms of the hands, and ſlightly touching the largeſt bumps twice a day. B.D

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

For the benefit of the Diſtributees of the Eſtate of the late Mr. JOHN TADD,

Will be Sold,

SEVERAL VALUABLE

Houſes and Lots,

In the Town of Manchester.

Any perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe are requeſted to apply to Mr. *Benjamin Hatche* and Mr. *Henry L. Biscoe* of that town, who are fully authoriſed to ſell the whole or any part of the property upon ſuch terms as they ſhall conceive moſt for the intereſt of the diſtributees.

William B. Giles.

Amelia, July 11th, 1801.

Old Dare-Devil

STANDS at my houſe in Cheſterfield County on Appomatox river, fifteen miles above Peterſburg, ten from the Courthouſe, and will cover mares by the ſeaſon at thirty-five dollars, ten of which will be remitted, if paid by the 10th of Auguſt, when the ſeaſon expires.—Mares may be fed with grain at twenty five cents per day, which muſt be paid before they are taken away—it is needleſs to ſwell the advertiſement with his pedigree and performance, as they have been ſo often aſcertained heretofore—Undoubtedly he was as fleet a horſe as any in England in his day—as to his blood, it is from the firſt croſſes; that is, Herod and Eclipſe. Dare Devil's get ſpeaks forthemſelves, as they are the beſt Racers on the continent, which was made manifeſt by their run laſt fall. They won at Richmond, Peterſburg, New-Brunſwick, Hixes Ford, Norfolk, Warrington & Tarborough, beſides at many other places. No reſponſibility for accidents.

THOS: GOODE.

February 12, 1802.

N. B. One Dollar to the groom.

To Rent,

A CONVENIENT HOUSE

FOR a family, ſituated in the alley between the croſs ſtreet leading to Shockoe warehouſe, and that leading to Mayo's bridge, back of the main ſtreet. Alſo a SMALL HOUSE on the upper part of the main ſtreet, Shockoe Hill, a good ſtand for a ſtore.—Apply to

(tf.) *Joſeph Gallego.*

THE ſubſcriber intends reſiding in Eſſex, and propoſes practiſing law in the counties of Weſtmoreland, Caroline, Eſſex, King & Queen, and in the diſtricts of Northumberland and King & Queen. Any buſineſs his friends may commit to him will receive his unremitted attention.—Letters addreſſed to him will be received at Tappahannock, and immediately forwarded to his ſeat.

John H. Upshaw.

White Hale, April 17, 1802 } (11ſt J.)

Writing Paper and Quills,

For Sale at this Printing Office.

FASHIONABLE

Summer Bonnets,

&c.

M. PHEPOE, Reſpectfully informs the Ladies of Richmond and its vicinity, that having completed her ſummer aſſortment, ſhe has on hand a variety of SUMMER BONNETS &c. CONSISTING OF

Dunſtable, Leghorn, Cairo, White Chip, Net Chip, Straw, Willow, Silk and Crape

BONNETS.

ALSO—*Lace Cloaks, Do. Veils, Pattenet Gauze, Do. Silk Shawls, Gloves, Beads, Silk and Silver Trimmings, Peelings, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers and other ornaments,*

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF 4-4

Iriſh Linens.

At a Court held for Buckingham County, the 12th day of April, 1802.

William Adams, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Robert Hill, Alexr. and James Fulter, and John M'Keim, ſenr. and William Beatty, Defendants. } In Chancery.

THE defendants, except Robert Hill, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, *It is ordered*, that they do appear here on the ſecond Monday in Auguſt next, and anſwer the Plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the newſpapers in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A copy
Teſte,
Bolling Branch, D. C. B. C.

Apprentices Wanted.

THE SUBSCRIBER WILL TAKE

Fifty Apprentices,

TO be employed in the ſeveral branches of the MANUFACTURE OF ARMS, at the State manufactory near this city.—Such young men, *throughout the State*, as wiſh to avail themſelves of that ART, ſo valuable and profitable in a Country like ours, (where experienced workmen in that line, are rarely to be found,) now have an opportunity to learn it of the moſt ſkilful Artiſts, who are employed there.—Young men from the country, of about ſixteen years of age, will be prefered, but no objection on account of age, will be made to any man of good character, under forty, who may be deſirous of learning the art.

Good accommodations will be furniſhed, and ſtrict attention paid to their inſtruction and deportment. *John Clarke.*

Richmond, 28th April, 1802. } (2m)

At a Court held for Prince Edward county, April 19th, 1802.

Jeſſe Hamlett, plt.
Againſt
Molly Moore, executrix, and John Watkins executor of George Moore, dec. George Moore, Jeſſe Moore, Thomas Moore, John Moore, and William Moore, ſons of Thomas Moore and grandſons of the ſaid George Moore, dec. James D. Cole, Robert Smith and Polly W. Smith, his wife, Thomas M. Hamlett, John Hrmlett, Robert Hamlett, Peggy Hamlett and Anne Hamlett, Bryant Ferguſon and Nancy his wife, John Watkins and Mary his wife, and Sarah Moore, defts. } IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants George Moore, Jeſſe Moore, John Moore, William Moore, James D. Cole, Thomas M. Hamlett, John Hamlett, Robert Hamlett, Peggy Hamlett, Anne Hamlett, and Bryant Ferguſon and Nancy his wife, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to an act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this ſtate: On the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney, *It is Ordered*, that the ſaid defendants, George Moore, Jeſſe Moore, John Moore, William Moore, James D. Cole, Thomas M. Hamlett, John Hamlett, Robert Hamlett, Peggy Hamlett, Anne Hamlett, and Bryant Ferguſon and Nancy his wife, do appear here on the firſt day of Auguſt court next, and anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome one of the public newſpapers in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and alſo poſted at the front door of the courthouſe of this county.

A Copy,
Teſte,
Benj. Watkins, d. c.

MATHEW CAREY,

No 118, Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

TAKES the liberty to ſubmit to the public his Propoſals for publiſhing a new edition of the

FAMILY BIBLE,

The approbation with which his former edition has been favored, has been highly flattering, and equalled his moſt ſanguine expectations. It was, however, printed under conſiderable diſadvantages, none of which exiſt to affect the execution of the edition now contemplated. The experience acquired by the publication of the one, will enable him to render the other more complete—and he ſolemnly pledges himſelf, that neither care, attention, pains, nor expenſe ſhall be ſpared to render this edition perfectly ſatisfactory to the purchaſer, and worthy the patronage of a liberal public.

Placing full reliance on the punctuality of his ſubſcribers, he diſpenſes with the cuſtomary mode of demanding a part of the ſubſcription in advance. He will print the work at his own riſque. But to avoid miſtake or miſapprehenſion, he gives this early and explicit notice, that the books muſt be paid for on delivery.

PROPOSLS

For Publiſhing by Subscription, a ſecond Philadelphia edition of

THE BIBLE, *IN QUARTO:*

—WHICH SHALL CONTAIN—

1. The books of the Old Teſtament, the Apocrypha, and the New Teſtament, as tranſlated by order of King James I. of England.

2. A Chronological Table of the moſt remarkable events recorded in the Scriptures, from the creation to the death of Chriſt.

3. A Table of the different characters and officers ſpoken of in the Bible.

4. A Table of Scripture Weights, Meaſures and Coins, reduced to the ſtandard of thoſe of the United States.

5. An alphabetical Table of the proper names, uſed in the Old and New Teſtaments, with the meaning of the original language.

6. A Table of the diviſions of time among the Jews

7. A Chronogical Table of the Apoſtles, and their ſucceſſors who founded and preſided over the five grand churches.

8. A Chronological Index of the years and times from Adam unto Chriſt.

9. Portrait of an Apoſtolic Preacher, from Cowper.

10. A table of kindred and affinity, within which, according to the Jewiſh and American laws, no perſon ought to contract marriage.

11. A Clergyman's addreſs to married perſons, containing a ſeaſonable and judicious ſketch of the requiſitions to happineſs in the married ſtate.

12. A curious analytical diſſection of the books of the old and New Teſtaments.

13. A Geographical Sketch of the Boundaries, Rivers, Mountains, Chief Towns, Population, and other particulars, reſpecting Paleſtine, with a view of the preſent maſters and miſeries of that once happy country.

14. A copious concordance to the Holy Scripture, by which the principal texts of ſcripture may be eaſily found out. By the learned and indefatigable John Brown, of Haddington.

15. Thirty elegant engravings, to be executed by the firſt artiſts in America, including two maps, one of Paleſtine, and the other of the journeyings of the children of Iſrael from Egypt to the Land of Promiſe.

16 A valuable family record, containing four pages, handſomely divided for marriages, births, deaths, &c.

TERMS.

1. It ſhall be put to preſs in May, and finiſhed about the firſt of next october.

2 It ſhall be elegantly printed on a ſuperfine paper, and neatly and durably bound.

3. The price to ſubſcribers will be eight Dollars, payable in Philadelphia, on the delivery of the books; to non-ſubſcribers the price will be conſiderably raiſed.

4 Thoſe who procure ten ſubſcribers, and become reſponſible for the payment, ſhall be entitled to a copy gratis. (Such gentlemen as chooſe to co-operate with the publiſher are requeſted to apply for ſubſcription papers.)

5. Subſcriptions received by the intended publiſher, and a number of reſpectable gentlemen authoriſed by him.

6. Subſcribers' names ſhall be publiſhed.

7. Thoſe ſubſcribers who do not ſend for their books within four months from the time of publication, will be obliged to pay as non-ſubſcribers.

*** Thoſe who hold ſubſcription papers are particularly requeſted to return them on or before the 1ſt of September next, at which time the ſubſcription will be cloſed.

M. C. hopes to be able to render this edition of the Bible as elegant as any offered to the American public, either of foreign or domeſtic manufacture. (w8t)

☞ *Subſcriptions received by S. Pleaſants jr. Richmond.*

THE SUBSCRIBER reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has juſt received a quantity of

Plaiſter of Paris,

of the very beſt quality for manure, which he purpoſes ſelling on reaſonable terms, either ground or in the ſtone.

Carson Holliday.

Richmod, April 13, 1802.

JUST RECEIVED,

From Doct. CHURCH's Dispensary, New-York, and for sale at this Printing-Office, a fresh supply of the following

Patent Medicines:

Church's Cough Drops,

A medicine unequalled by any in the world for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Aſthmas and Conſumptions.

Patirosa Lozenges

For the Voice, Hoarſeneſs, Colds, Coughs, &c. &c.

Chemical Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard,

For the cure of the Rheumatiſm, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Palſy, White Sweilings Chilblains, &c. &c.

Anodyne Eſſence;

For the Head Ache.

Volatile Tincture,

For the Tooth Ache.

The Botanical Tea.

Infallible German Corn Plaiſter,

For the Cure of Corns.

Scotch Ointment

Cures the moſt inveterate Itch in four hours without Mercury.

Eye Salve,

For all diſorders of the Eyes.

Antiſcorbutic Tincture,

For the Teeth, Breath, and Scurvy in the Gums.

Eſſence of Scurvy-Graſs,

For preventing and curing the Sea and Land Scurvy.

Vermifuge Lozenges,

For deſtroying Worms in children and grown perſons.

Antiſpaſmodic Elixir,

For the cure of all kinds of Fits.

Cordial Reſtorative Balſam,

For Nervous Diſorders, Debility, Inward Weakneſs, &c.

Vegetable Lotion,

For the face and ſkin, freckles, ſun-burn, prickly heat, Ring Worms, Tetters, &c. &c.

Dr. Church's Antibilious Pills,

For the Cure of Malignant and Bilious Fevers, Dyſpepſy, Jaundice, Coſtiveneſs, Acidity, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Indigeſtion, Loſs of Appetite, and all diſorders of the Head, Stomach, and Bowels.

The Genuine Patent Alterative Pills

For the cure of Scurvy, Cutaneon Diſorders, the Venerial Diſeaſe, &c. &

ALSO,

DR. CHURCH'S TREATISE ON *The Venerial.*

Containing plain and eaſy Directions for the ſpeedy and effectual cure of that Diſeaſe in both Sexes; whereby any perſon may cure themſelves at a ſmall expenſe. Price half a dollar.

A FEW COPIES OF

St. LEON,

A Tale of the 16th Century,

By W. GODWIN.

For ſale at S. Pleaſants' book-ſtore

April 6, 1802

Call's Reports

Are For Sale at this Printing-office.

Alſo—(JUST RECEIVED)

A very general aſſortment of ENGLISH SCHOOL-BOOKS.

For Sale,

A family of very likely young Negroes,

TO wit; a man, his wife and four children, two boys and two girls. I prefer ſelling the family together, but if ſuch a ſale cannot be advantageouſly made, I will ſell the two oldeſt children ſeparate, a boy and a girl; the fellow is an excellent waterman, about 28 years of age, his wife about twenty five. Credit until Auguſt the firſt, 1803, will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond with approved ſecurity, bearing intereſt from the date, if not punctually paid.

James Murphy.

New-Market, May 11, 1802. [o2m]